

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 12th March, 1884.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 4th March, refer-

Central Asian affairs.

ring to the telegraphic news, lately  
received from London, as to the con-

Circulation,  
200 copies.

templated annexation of Balkh by the Russians, the occupa-  
tion of Kandahar by the British Government in the event  
of Herat passing from the Amir, and the offer of some tribes  
on the Russo-Afghan border to place themselves under the  
protection of Russia, remarks that the Central Asian question  
is now deserving of serious consideration at the hand of the  
British Government. It is a matter of satisfaction that the  
British Government has at last shown itself to be alive to  
the proceedings of its rival in Central Asia and declared its  
intention of occupying Kandahar in case the Amir should  
lose Herat. But the short advance as far as Kandahar  
would secure no substantial advantages. On the contrary, it  
would displease the Amir, whose loyalty, which has been  
tampered with by the Russians, is already doubtful.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 4th March, adverting

The same.

to the same London telegram, ob-  
serves that in the present state

Circulation,  
100 copies.



of affairs in Central Asia the proposed occupation of Kandahar would be no doubt useful. The presence of the British at that place would deter Aiyúb Khán from invading Afghánistán and also check Russian intrigues to a large extent. The measure is not likely to meet with opposition from the Amír, because he knows very well that he is no match for Aiyúb. He has made himself very unpopular among his people by his tyranny and oppression. But a permanent solution of the Afghán difficulty is possible only in either of these two ways, *vis.*, the surrender of Afghánistán to Russia or the establishment of British influence in Central Asia beyond the Afghán border.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th March, states that a rumour has spread at Kábul to the effect that the Persian nobility have raised a sum of forty lakhs of rupees for Aiyúb Khán, in order that he may be able to make another attempt at seizing Afghánistán. If the rumour be well founded, Abdul Rahman will soon find himself in a very critical position. His people are disaffected, and those tribes that have sought Russian protection are sure to cast in their lot with Aiyúb. Moreover, in that case Russia will have a good opportunity for intriguing. It is to be regretted that the British Government is indifferent to Central Asian affairs and is wasting its strength and energy in the deserts of the Soudan.

Circulation,  
310 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 5th March, in regard to the strictures made in the last Panjáb Administration Report concerning the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, remarks that all the hospitality shown by the Nawáb to the European visitors to his State has been in vain. On the contrary he has incurred the displeasure of the Panjáb Government. The simple-hearted and hardworked Government has no time to make personal enquiries into the state of affairs in Native States and depends for all its information on the statements of its European



and native officers, who always condemn the administration of native chiefs in order to extort bribes from them and to show their zeal in the performance of their duties. Apparently Sir Charles Aitchison has been influenced by good motives, but such a severe rebuke to a native chief was never expected from a true friend of natives like His Honor. The publication of the strictures is still more objectionable. The Nawáb is a generous master, and, being invested with full powers by Government, is also an independent prince. He is not at all to blame for dismissing his late prime minister. The latter has only himself to thank for his dismissal. Sir Charles Aitchison should not readily accept the statements of his Agents in Native States.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th March, is glad to say that the Panjáb Government has allowed the Kapúrthala Darbár to send Colonel Altáf Ali, commander of the Kapúrthala artillery, to England to complete his military education there. On his return from England he will reorganize the State army and bring it to an increased degree of efficiency. It is believed that a similar application was made by a member of the Maliar Kotla family in the time of Sir Robert Egerton, but it was not sanctioned. Sir Charles Aitchison would do well to reconsider the orders of his predecessor. Nothing could be more impolitic on the part of the paramount power than to lead native chiefs to imagine that it distrusts them and is not disposed to suffer the spread of military education among them even in a limited degree.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 8th March, complains that the examination of Mukhtárs and Pleaders in the Panjáb has been made very costly and difficult. A candidate for the examination

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

Pleaders' Examination,  
Panjáb.



must have passed the Entrance Examination of some university and studied law at the Lahore College for one year, attending no less than three-fourths of the lectures during the year. At the College the admission fee for law students is Rs. 10, and tuition fee Rs. 3 a month. Again, a candidate for the grade of Mukhtárs has to pay a fee of Rs. 20, and a candidate for the grade of Pleaders a fee of Rs. 50, for admission to the examination. In order to pass the examination a candidate must obtain two-fifths of the maximum marks in each subject and three-fifths of the aggregate maximum. The number of books prescribed for the examination is 162, of which 90 are text-books and have to be very carefully got up, and a general knowledge of the remaining 72 is necessary. It is impossible that any one should be able to get up so many books in one year. The Lieutenant-Governor has fixed so many books in order to make the examination a difficult one, but he has gone too far and has made success at the examination a mere matter of chance. In our opinion candidates should be required to possess a thorough knowledge of a few important books rather than an imperfect acquaintance with a large number.

The *Tátiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 5th March, states that it is rumoured that the Magistrate of Meerut has recommended Lálá Kishan Saháe and Lálá Shibban Lál of Meerut as Honorary Magistrates. Kishan Saháe and Lálá Shibban Lál to be appointed as Honorary Magistrates. The editor hopes that the rumour is unfounded, especially so far as the former is concerned. Lálá Shibban Lál is a very sociable and simple gentleman and his conduct is good. But Lálá Kishan Saháe is by no means qualified for the office of Honorary Magistrate. He has been convicted of a criminal offence and has undergone imprisonment. His dealings with his customers are marked by severity. He has also not received a good education, otherwise the address presented by the Dosh Up-kárni Sabhá, of which he is president, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, would not have been full of mistakes.



Surely a man cannot be considered fit for the exercise of criminal powers simply because he has contributed to the Town Hall Fund, the Nauchandi Fair Fund, and so forth.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 6th March, complains that

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Delay in publication of the results of the Tahsildarship Examination, Panjáb.

there is always great delay in the publication of the results of the examination of tahsildárs and náib-tahsildárs.

Nearly six months have elapsed since the late examination was held in September last, but no list of the successful candidates has yet appeared in the Government Gazette. To say nothing of the anxiety which candidates feel, those who will fail will not have sufficient time to prepare themselves for the next examination, particularly as the examination is held at the close of the hot weather. The number of candidates is by no means large. The examiners should be required to examine the answers and send the marks of each candidate to the Financial Commissioner's office within a fixed time. If the native officers, who are generally appointed examiners, have no leisure from their proper duties to go through the examination papers in a reasonable time, examiners should be selected from among European officers. If this arrangement be not practicable, at least the examination should be held in March or April, in order that the candidates may be able to study hard during the cold weather preceding the examination.

The *Ástáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 3rd March, referring

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A Middle Class Examination certificate-holder employed as a menial servant.

to the rumour which is going the round of the native papers, to the effect that a boy holding the Middle Class Examination certificate does menial work for a native officer at Fatehgarh on Rs. 2 a month, deeply regrets the incident and remarks that natives themselves are to blame for this state of things. They should acquire learning for its own sake, as is done by Europeans, strike out independent careers for themselves after leaving school, and specially devote themselves to the pursuit of industrial arts. If they continue to



look upon education only as a means of entering the public service, the evil will be aggravated.

A correspondent of the same paper regrets to say that for some time past Government has manifested a desire to check the spread of English education among natives and

Rules for admission to the public service in the Panjáb.

has adopted different measures to accomplish that purpose. The Delhi and Bareilly Colleges have been abolished. The Panjáb University has been empowered also to grant degrees in Oriental languages. In the Panjáb a boy who studies English after passing the Middle Class Examination gets a scholarship of Rs. 4 a month, while one who studies Persian gets a scholarship of Rs. 5. Lately a cry was raised that high education was being encouraged at the expense of elementary education, and the Education Commission was appointed to make proposals for the furtherance of the latter. The cost of the Commission was only so much money thrown away. The Panjáb Government has recently issued a circular abolishing the Public Service Examination and declaring that any one who holds the Upper Primary Examination certificate will be eligible for a post the pay of which does not exceed Rs. 50 a month, and any one who holds the Middle Class Examination certificate will be eligible for a post the pay of which does not exceed Rs. 150. This arrangement will be a serious blow to the cause of high education, inasmuch as it is calculated to induce students to leave off their studies after passing the Middle Class Examination. We shall never be able to make satisfactory progress in education unless we take its management into our own hands. (A correspondent of the *Panjábí Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 8th March, also condemns the new circular as injurious to the cause of high education.)

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 6th March, praises Sir Charles Aitchison for the measures adopted by him for the encouragement of education. He has assigned a portion

The same.



of annual vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service to graduates and also made them eligible for seats in his darbars. Adverting to the new rules for admission of candidates to the public service, the writer observes that these rules are justly intended to recognize the claims of those who have passed the Upper Primary Class or the Middle Class Examination to employment under Government.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Alam* (Delhi), of the 8th March, dwells upon the importance of the establishment of schools of agriculture and industrial arts in this country. Circulation, 140 copies.

The *Rashtu-l-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 5th March, argues that the slow progress of education in the North-Western Provinces is due to the indifference shown by Government to the claims of graduates. If Government patronized them by freely utilizing their services, high education would receive a great impetus and the tone of the public service would be improved.

The *Waqaya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 3rd March, complains that papers required for use in Ghazipur have not been made over to local presses for printing, but the Board of Revenue and the Director of Agriculture and Commerce have sent them to another press even without consulting the Collector. This is a great injustice to the local presses, especially as the cost of printing will be paid from the District Fund. Circulation 300 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 8th March, states that a man at London can have a talk with a friend in America by telephone on payment of three pice. Circulation, 150 copies.

Rates of charges for despatch of telegraphic messages. If it be impracticable at once to transmit telegraphic messages in this country so cheaply, there ought to be no difficulty in making a suitable reduction in the rates. The minimum charge, which is one rupee at present, should be reduced to



4 annas. True, messages can be also sent at half the ordinary rates, but such messages being detained one day at the telegraph-office, few persons avail themselves of these lower rates.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
456 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 6th March, states that it is well known that Kashmir and its native assailants. the Vernacular Press has to contend with poverty. As education is still in a very backward state in this country, the press does not receive sufficient support from the people. Hence the first object of a native editor who starts a paper is to secure subsidies from native chiefs by flattery or terrorism. The frequent invectives against Kashmir cannot be accounted for in any other way. The sins of Kashmir are the common sins of all Native States. The management of affairs in this one is no worse than in others. The practice among native editors of denouncing native chiefs from selfish motives cannot be too severely condemned. It is out of the question that the Government of India should violate its treaty stipulations with the Mahá-rájá of Jammu and Kashmir and demand the restoration of Kashmir.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 5th March, takes the *Rashtq-i-Hind* to task for its attack on Kashmir (*vide* page 122 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 13th February), and is glad to state that the Mahárájá has now perfectly recovered from his illness and attends to the affairs of the State from morning till 9 P.M. All the three princes have received education both in English and Oriental languages and have long been associated with the administration. The heir-apparent is president of the council; Mián Rám Singh, second prince, is commander-in-chief of the army; and Mián Amar Singh, the youngest prince, is a member of the council and holds other important offices.



A correspondent of the *Panjab Punch* (Lahore), of the 7th March, complains that great tyranny and oppression prevail in Kashmir. The condition of the people is no better than that of slaves. They have no freedom at all and are not allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labour. The impressment of labour is largely in vogue. No one can even leave the State with his family in order to escape the tyranny of officials.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 3rd March, complains that some native physicians of Sirohi. Delhi have acquired great influence over the chief of Sirohi. They are engaged in preparing costly medicines for him. One prescription has cost no less than Rs. 25,000. The physicians have been appointed to high offices, and members of the chief's own family and sardars have been excluded from the administration. Bribery and corruption are prevalent. The Resident and the Agent to the Governor-General should see to this.

Circulation,  
263 copies.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 11th March, referring to the agitation made for the reduction of postage on newspapers. reduction of postage on Anglo-Indian newspapers to quarter of an anna, remarks that the request is just and reasonable and should be complied with by all means. But in that case Government should make still further concessions to the Vernacular Press, which is considerably poorer than the Anglo-Indian Press. There is another ground on which the former is entitled to special consideration. It appeals to the masses who are otherwise inaccessible. The postage on vernacular newspapers should be entirely remitted, or at least the restriction as to weight in case of privileged newspapers should be removed.

Circulation,  
610 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 8th March, complains that, if an editor makes over copies of a privileged newspaper on Sunday to a post-office for transmission to the

Circulation,  
150 copies.

Non-despatch of privileged newspapers on Sundays.



subscribers, the post-office does not despatch the copies on the same day. When letters and newspapers posted in the ordinary way on Sunday are despatched on the same day, there seems to be no reason why privileged newspapers, for which postage is paid in advance for three months, should be unnecessarily detained one day. The Post-Master-General should see to this.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qisart* (Bareilly), of the 1st March, praises Bābu Banke Bihāri Lāl, Sub-Post-master in charge of the city post-office at Bareilly, for his industry and politeness, and remarks that the work at that post-office is so heavy that the sub-post-master and his assistant are confined to their desks from 5 A.M. to 8 or 9 P.M. An idea of the work may be formed from the fact that about seventy or eighty money-orders are paid and an equal number issued every day. The post-office will also become a telegraph-office from next month. The editor asks the Post-Master-General to give the sub-post-master two additional hands in view of increased work.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siālkot), of the 5th March, urges that two passenger trains should be run on the Siālkot Railway during the day, one train being insufficient for the requirements of the growing traffic.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 3rd March, is glad to state that the Southern Indian Railway authorities have decided to attach to each train a special carriage in which passengers will be allowed to smoke. This arrangement will be a very convenient one both for those who smoke and those who do not, and deserves to be introduced on other lines. The editor specially recommends the reform for the consideration of the Panjāb Northern State Railway and the Sindh, Panjāb, and Delhi Railway authorities.



## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 8th March, complains that wrestlers are a great nuisance at Delhi. They belong to the lowest classes of people and are as a rule of bad livelihood. They are divided into many rival parties and quarrels are very frequent among them. They levy blackmail from respectable persons and harass women and school boys in streets. The writer specially mentions one Latif, a blacksmith by trade, whose shop is situated near the house of Saiyid Amir Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and complains that he is a terror to his neighbours. Some years ago, when some wrestlers executed bonds to keep the peace in accordance with the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, there was temporary peace in the town. Such bonds should be again exacted from all the principal wrestlers and wrestling matches strictly prohibited. *Tesu* processions, which are frequently attended by riots among wrestlers, should not be allowed. Moreover, when a theft is committed in the town, the police should first endeavour to find out the thief among these men.

The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th March, says that the editor by means of his knowledge of astrology is in a position to state that there will be scarcity of grain during the Sambat years 1941 and 1942 owing to failure of rains. His prophecy about 1940 has been fulfilled. He also foretells the birth of a man who will bring those who have renounced true religions to the right path. He abstains from saying anything more lest his unpalatable predictions should bring him into trouble.

Prediction of the *Sitara-i-Hind* about the birth of a prophet.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884.	March 9th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	March 3th " 4th, 5th & " 7th.	" 6th, 8th & " 10th respec- tively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	Khawájá Yúsuf Ali	7th	" 9th	200 "
4	<i>Áfshar-i-Sitandarí</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	Feb. 19th & 25th	" 12th	80 "
5	<i>Áin-i-Akhbár</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilláwar Ali	March 8th	" "	134 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-'Álam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Maqarrab Hussain Khan.	" 4th	" 7th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-'Ám</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 5th & 8th	" 8th & 10th respectively.	1,500 "
8	<i>Álmala-i-Akhbár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhrul-dín	" 4th	" 9th	295 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Álgharh Institute Gazette.</i>	Álgharh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rai	" 4th & 8th	" 6th & 10th	...
10	<i>Álmorá Akhbár</i>	Álmorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	3rd	" 6th	98 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 1st & 3th	" 8th & 12th respectively.	141 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjáb	" 8th	" 11th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anand-i-Akhbár</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádúr	" 6th	" 12th	230 copies.
14	<i>Árya Mitra</i>	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Káshí Rám	" 5th	" 8th	...



15	Bhadrat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	"	7th	...	9th	...	135	"
16	Bhadrat Vids	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	"	3rd	...	10th	...	180	"
17	Bhadrat Sudesh Pr- varak.	Farrukhabad.	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	For Feb.		...	"	...	400	"
18	Dabdu-i-Qaisari...	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	March 1st		...	6th	...	200	"
19	Dabdu-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	" 10th		...	12th	...	450	"
20	Dakhs Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	" 5th		...	9th	...	310	"
21	Dakhs Hitaish	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munna Lal	For March		...	10th	...	280	"
22	Dakhs Updhar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Saling Ram	March 8th		...	"	...	700	"
23	Dakhs Prashad	Lucknow,	Hindi	Monthly	Hathi Ram	For Feb.		...	6th	...	300	"
24	Gur Kayasth	Allahabad,	Urdu	Ditto	Sanatá Prasad	For March		...	12th	...	200	"
25	Habbi-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Pralim Narain	March 8th		...	8th	...	550	"
26	Habbi-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad N. A. 51	" 6th		...	"	...	600	"
27	Hindustani	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Ashraf.	" 5th, 7th & 9th.		...	6th, 7th & 9th respec- tively.	...	259	"
28	Indian Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sri Krishn	" 1st & 8th		...	7th & 12th respectively.	...	380	"
29	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Mir	" 7th		...	11th	...	200	"
30	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 5th & 8th		...	8th & 11th respectively.	...	125	"
31	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Feb. 25th		...	12th	...	...	"
32	Jam-i-Jamshed	Jamsh	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammad N. 1st	March 2nd		...	9th	...	...	"
33	Jones Gazette	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ali	Feb. 28th & 4th		...	11th	...	...	"
34	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	March 7th		...	10th	...	500 copies (in- cluding 501 copies taken by Govt.)	"
35	Kash-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Mess- more.	"		...	7th	...	416 copies.	"



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36	Kavi Vachan Sudhad.	Benares ..	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao ..	1884. Feb. 25th	1884. March 8th	350 copies
37	Khair Khush-i-Aalam	Delhi ..	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan ..	March 8th	" 10th	140 "
38	Khair Khush-i-Panjab.	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Ditto	Erif Lal ..	Feb. 28th & 4th	" 9th	600 "
39	Koh-i-Nar	Lehore ..	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Munshi Harwakh Rai.	March 4th, 6th & 8th.	" 6th, 9th & 11th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
40	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur ..	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah ..	2nd	11th	72 copies.
41	Lawrence's Gazette	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbal-ud-din ..	" 5th	12th	166 "
42	Lifton Gazette	Delhi ..	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Das ..	" 8th	" 10th	300 "
43	Maulvi-i-Quiser	Jodhpur ..	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das ..	" 3rd	" 7th	100 "
44	Mis-i-Naras	Lucknow, ..	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad ..	" 4th	" 6th	200 "
45	Mis-i-Naras	Bijnor ..	Ditto	Ditto	Mahbub-ullah Khan, ..	" 5th	" 11th	140 "
46	Mis-i-Naras	Lucknow, ..	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narain ..	" 6th	" 6th	250 "
47	Mis-i-Naras	Lucknow, ..	Ditto	Weekly	Mukund Ram ..	For Feb. March 10th	" 12th	250 "
48	Mis-i-Naras	Lucknow, ..	Hindi	Tri-monthly	Muhammad Yusuf, ..	" 1st	" 9th	100 "
49	Mis-i-Naras	Agra ..	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khan ..	" 1st	" 9th	160 "
50	Mis-i-Naras	Barabanki, ..	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bihari Lal ..	" 3rd	" 6th	150 "
51	Mis-i-Naras	Lucknow, ..	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali ..	" 8th	" 10th	175 "
52	Mis-i-Naras	Moradabad ..	Ditto	Ditto	Habib-ullah Khan ..	" 29th	" 9th	150 "
53	Mis-i-Naras	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishna ..	March 7th	" 7th	325 "
54	Mis-i-Naras	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das ..	March 7th	" 10th	92 "
55	Mis-i-Naras	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Kanj Bihari Lal ..	Feb. 26th & 11th	" 7th & 12th respectively.	92 "



56	Nār-i-Afshān	... Ludhiānā,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton...	March 6th	...	8th	...	750	"
57	Nār-i-Badāsh	... Badāsh,	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	...	9th	...	250	"
58	Nār-i-Abdār	... Allāhābād,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	"	...	"	...	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt. 349 copies.	"
59	Nār-i-Ansār	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqūb,	8th	...	"	...	400	"
60	Nār-i-Sudhā	... Hardā	Marāthi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Basdeo Bhāskar	5th	...	"	...	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
61	Ōṣhā Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	6th, 7th, 8th, 10th & 11th.	...	6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, & 12th respectively.	...	250 copies.	"
62	Panjāb Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim,	5th & 8th	...	8th & 11th respectively.	...	150	"
63	Panjāb Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-i-din	7th	...	10th	...	300	"
64	Patil Akhbar	... Patilā	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	3rd	...	7th	...	700	"
65	Prayag Samākhā	... Allāhābād,	Hindī	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	10th	...	10th	...	...	"
66	Prince of Wales Gazette.	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	4th	...	7th	...	...	"
67	Public Opinion	... Benāres	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	10th	...	12th	...	600	"
68	Rasul-i-Ain	... Shikot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	1st	...	9th	...	...	"
69	Rasul-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Maharaj Ali	8th	...	10th	...	...	"
70	Rasul-i-Akhbar	... Benāres	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	5th	...	6th	...	450	"
71	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	7th & 11th,	...	8th & 12th respectively.	...	263	"
72	Rajasthan Gazette	... Ajmere	Hindī-Urdu,	Weekly	Murad Ali	10th	...	13th	...	...	"
73	Rasul-i-Benāsr	... Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Shiva Nath	For March	...	6th	...	700	"
74	Reformer	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	March 5th	...	7th	...	184	"
75	Rahat Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahā Narsin	8th	...	10th	...	120	"
76	Rasul-i-Kaporthal	... Kaporthal	Ditto	Weekly	Dewan Mathur Das	"	...	"	...	320	"
77	Rasul-i-Akhbar	... Bāwal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	6th	...	9th	...	...	"



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
78	Sajjan Kirt Sudha- kar.	Udaipur...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	1884. March 3rd	1884. March 9th	200 copies.
79	Shila-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrá- him.	" 4th	" 6th	175 "
80	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradábád	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 5th	" 7th	90 "
81	Taksh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Habib Ali Khan	" 5th	" 9th	125 "
82	Tamannat	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Pirani Chand	" 5th	" 12th	150 "
83	Tulsi-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karrar Hussain	" 3rd, 4th, 5th,	" 6th, 7th, 9th,	900 "
84	Victoria Paper	Shikot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 6th, 7th, 8th, & 9th.	" 10th, & 12th respectively.	" "
85	Waqya-i-Alam	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siraj-u-din Ahmad,	" 3rd	" 10th	300 "

ALLAHABAD:

The 17th March, 1884.

PRIYA DÁS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.